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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/639,196	08/15/2000	Arto Palin	08212/0200342-US0	1563
38879	7590	11/04/2004	EXAMINER	
DARBY & DARBY P.C. P.O. BOX 5257 NEW YORK, NY 10150-6257			NGUYEN, HAU H	
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			2676	

DATE MAILED: 11/04/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/639,196	Applicant(s) PALIN, ARTO	
	Examiner Hau H Nguyen	Art Unit 2676	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08/23/2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3,4,10,13,19,20,22,23 and 30 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-9,11,12,14-18,21,24-29 and 31-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-2, 8, 15, 18, 24-28, 31-32, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Reilly (U.S. Patent No. 6,580,422).

Referring to claims 1-2, 26, 28, 32, and 35, Reilly teach communication system wherein as shown in Fig. 1, comprising a laptop computer PCD 101 transmits graphics primitives over a wireless data link 103 to a data link receiver 105. The data link receiver 105 is connected to a large remote computer display 107. The PCD transmits primitives over a wireless link using either radio frequency (RF) or optical technologies both well known in the art. This link is in turn received by the data link receiver 105, which converts (assembles) the RF or optical signals into digital data (data in second format). The digital data is interpreted by the remote display 107 as

graphics primitives, which are then used to generate an image on the remote display (an external display). The data link receiver 105 may be integral with the housing of the remote display 107 or a constructed as a separate device (col. 2, lines 61-67, and col. 3, lines 1-7). Reilly also teach a video routine (a splitting means), which runs on the PCD, is responsible for formatting and sending the required data (graphics primitives) to the data link transmitter for transfer over the data link to the remote display. Reilly further illustrates in Fig. 5, a block diagram of a video driver subroutine 501 for a PCD. The video driver at minimum, includes a data link driver 503. The data link driver 503 is responsible for determining what display command the application program 403 is issuing and sending the appropriate graphics primitive to the data link transmitter. A PCD display driver 505 would also be typically included in the video driver to send the appropriate data to the display internal to the PCD. The internal display can simultaneously display the same image as the remote display with either the same or reduced resolution (displaying data in a first format on PCD). Once the video driver subroutine has completed the video driver tasks, it returns 507 to the calling program (col. 3, lines 34-61). It is inherent that the PCD should include a receiver for receiving display data from the video subroutine. Since the portable device as taught by Reilly can be arranged near the external display device, short range wireless communication can be established between the devices.

In regard to claim 8, the graphics information is sent to the external display device, therefore, the mobile device (PCD) should inherently know the display capability of the external display device.

In regard to claims 15 and 25, as cited above, Reilly teach a data link driver 503 responsible for determining what display command the application is issuing and sending the

graphics primitives to the data link transmitter. Therefore, it is inherent that a memory is included for buffering graphics information.

Referring to claim 18, as cited above, since the digital data as taught by Reilly is interpreted by the remote display 107 as graphics primitives, which corresponds to the pixel data displayed by the remote display device, therefore, each displayed pixel (portion of the screen of the display device) is separately controlled in order to display the image sent by the portable device.

With respect to claims 24 and 31, it should be inherent the telecommunication network are compliant with the Wireless Application Protocol in order for the portable device can receive the appropriate data sent from another device.

In regard to claim 27, although it is not explicitly stated, the wireless communication link as taught by Reilly should include an access code to recognize which portable device is in communication, and a header to establish the communication link between the portable device and the external display in order to transfer second display data (payload).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. Claims 9, 11-12, 14, 16-17, 34, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reilly (U.S. Patent No. 6,580,422) in view of Tryding (U.S. Patent No. 5,880,732).

Referring to claims 9, 11-12, 14, 16-17, 34, and 36, as applied to claims 1, 28, and 35 above, Reilly teach all the limitations of claims 9, 11-12, 14, 16-17, 34, and 36, except for a cellular telephone network for transmitting the first and second data to the mobile terminal, and the display device is a television receiver.

However, as shown in Fig. 1, Tryding teach an apparatus for generating a communications link 5 between a mobile telephone 10 and display monitor 15 to enable the display of mobile telephone data on the display screen 20 of the display monitor 15. A base transceiver station 25 will transmit a variety of data and messages to the mobile telephone 10 through a downlink 30. This information may include alphanumeric data for display upon the phone display 35 of the mobile telephone 10. Unfortunately, due to the small size of the mobile telephone 10, the display 35 presents the data at a size that may make it difficult for the average user to easily view (not capable of display graphics in the first format). The mobile telephone 10 includes a display monitor communications function 40 enabling the generation of the communications link 5 with the monitor 15. The communications link 5 between the mobile telephone 10 and display monitor 15 is through a receiver 45 associated with the display monitor 15. The communications link 5 generated between the mobile telephone 10 and display monitor 15 preferably comprises an infrared (IR) communications link due to the fact that many presently existing television sets already include means for receiving IR signals from devices such as a remote control. However, other means of generating a communications link, such as RF

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communications may also be used, so long as the link 5 may be generated between the mobile telephone 10 and display monitor 15 in one or both directions (col. 2, lines 26-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the method as taught by Tryding in combination with the method as taught by Reilly in order to enable the usage of an external display monitor for the presentation of mobile telephone display information (col. 1, lines 39-41).

5. Claims 5-7, 29, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reilly (U.S. Patent No. 6,580,422) in view of Thomas et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,160).

Referring to claims 5-7, 29, and 33, as applied to claims 2, 28, and 32 above, Reilly teaches all the limitations of claims 5-7, 29, and 33, except for the wireless short range communication link is a Bluetooth link.

However, Bluetooth wireless technology is well known in the art for providing wireless communication link, as is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,453,160 to Thomas et al. As shown in Fig. 2, Thomas et al. teach a wireless data system 200 including a wireless network 209, a data server 212 (such as, for example, a gaming server), a plurality of base stations 206, a plurality of handheld wireless devices 202 (such as first and second wireless devices shown in FIG. 2), and a broadcast transmitter 215. A handheld wireless device 202 may include, for example, cellular phones, pagers, radios, personal digital assistants (PDAs), etc. (col. 2, lines 53-63). Thomas et al. further teach the broadcast transmitter 215 may use any available channel format or access format, such as time division multiple access (TDMA), frequency division multiple access (FDMA), code division multiple access (CDMA), Bluetooth, etc. (col. 4, lines 22-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the transmitter using Bluetooth link as taught by Thomas et al. in combination with the communication system as taught by Reilly in order to obtain an improved digital data transfer method and apparatus for conducting a digital data transfer over a wireless network (col. 2, lines 25-28).

6. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reilly (U.S. Patent No. 6,580,422) in view of Tryding (U.S. Patent No. 5,880,732) and further in view of in view of Thomas et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,160).

Referring to claim 21, as cited above, Reilly and Tryding teach all the limitations of claim 21, except that the wireless communication link is a Bluetooth link.

However, as also cited above, Thomas et al. teach a communication network utilizing Bluetooth link.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the transmitter using Bluetooth link as taught by Thomas et al. in combination with the communication system as taught by Reilly and Tryding in order to obtain an improved digital data transfer method and apparatus for conducting a digital data transfer over a wireless network (col. 2, lines 25-28).

7. Claim 18 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hau H. Nguyen whose telephone number is: 703-305-4104. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-FRI from 8:30-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on 703-308-6829.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D. C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered response should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.



H. Nguyen

10/29/2004

MATTHEW C. BELLA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600